

## LATE FROM TEXAS.

Mexico in treaty with the Camanches against Texas—Interesting accounts from Mexico—Daring bravery of the Texans in a fight with the Indians.

We have dates from Texas to the 3d inst. We subjoin some interesting accounts from the Texas papers. The Matagorda Despatch of the 2d of July, says:

Two attacks have already been made upon Col. Kinney's Ranch at Corpus Christi; and a large body of Camanches are within twenty leagues of that place, from whom a hostile visit is expected. The government of Mexico has entered into a treaty with those Indians, giving them blankets, ammunition, trinkets, &c. to induce them to commit ravages on our frontier. Early in this month the Lipans were at Copano, and attempted to stamp a drove of mules belonging to Mr. Gourlay. Indian signals have been daily seen all along the coast. The Camanches are missing, and are supposed to have joined a tribe of Mexican Indians. The writer thinks, a general confederacy has been formed among the several tribes, under the encouragement of the Mexican government, and that danger may be reasonably apprehended. He says, that Col. Kinney has to keep a guard out day and night. He thinks, our government out to give that important settlement some protection, because the government gets considerable revenue in the shape of duties paid them.

By the U. S. brig Somers, arrived at Galveston on the 30th ult., from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 27th ult., we have the following items. The vomito prevails in Vera Cruz—measures are taken to increase the strength of the castle—heavy ordnance are being mounted—a brig arrived from the United States, laden with shells and munitions—an attack by the French seems to be apprehended. One of the 15 prisoners in the castle has died. Those at Perote are treated with increased rigor. Col. Fisher has been put in irons for refusing to work. Nothing is said of the release of the prisoners. We mentioned an expedition of Gen. Sentmanat in a former paper. He has been captured on the coast of Tobasco with his men, (60 in number), by a Mexican cruiser. He was immediately shot. It is thought his men will share the same fate.—The Mexican ministry have recommended an increase of the direct tax of 5 per cent to raise 4 millions of dollars to provide an army for the final invasion of Texas. It was reported that Canales had moved upon Monterey with designs against the government, and that Arista had been ordered to the capitol—that the northern departments are unfriendly to the government. The Mexican steamers have gone to New York for repairs. Santa Anna is said to have rejected the United States proposition with disdain. Commodore Conner sailed for Pensacola with the Potomac and Vincennes just before the Somers left, carrying the only copy of Santa Anna's publication upon the subject of the overtures of the United States.

The following relation of a late fight with the Indians, has scarcely its equal for resolute bravery and courage. The Texan command did not number over fifteen men, headed by Capt. Hays:

When the Texans reached the foot of the hill, from the nature of the ground they were concealed from the view of the Indians. At this point Hays wheeled his little band at full speed, some two or three hundred yards around the base of the hill, ascended it at the same place, gained the level ground above, and made his appearance at full charge, on the flank of the Indians, in the direction in which they little expected to see him. They at once leaped on their horses, and before they were well prepared to receive him he was in their midst. The Indian line gave way when the shock of the charge struck it, but wheeling them on each flank, they charged the Texans with loud yells, secure of their prey, since on horse-back they deem themselves invincible. But never before had they encountered anything like discipline. Back to back the Texans received them and the close and deadly fire of their

pistols and augers emptied many a saddle. Thus hand to hand the fight lasted some fifteen minutes, the Indians using their spears and arrows: the Texans their "repeating" pistols. Scarcely a man of the little band that was not grazed by spear or arrow; their gun-stocks, knife handles and saddles were perforated in many places. Walker and Gillespie were speared through and through and several wounded.

It was too hot to last. The Indians fell back closely pressed by the whites. Again and again, were they rallied by their chief, whose voice after the first onset, was alone heard, directing their movement, only again to be routed, losing in each well contested conflict, some of their bravest warriors. The pursuit had now been pressed for nearly two miles. The Texans had loaded their arms in detail, some halting for that purpose.—The Indians had made their last rally, reduced in number to about thirty-five, were driven back with great loss, when the voice of their chief again rose high, exhorting them to turn once more, whilst he dashed backwards and forwards amongst his men to bring them back to the charge. The Texans had exhausted nearly all their shot, Hays called out to know which of them had a loaded gun. Gillespie rode forward and answered that his was charged—"Dis-mount and shoot the chief," was the order. At a distance of 30 steps the ball did its office, madly dashing a few yards, the gallant chief fell to rise no more, and in wild affright at the loss of their leader, the others scattered in every direction in the brushwood.

The crops in Texas are said to be remarkably fine. Unfortunately, sickness is prevailing very fatally in the low parts of the country, occasioned, it is said, by the inundations of the rivers.

Several Indian murders have occurred in the white settlements upon Little river.

Mexico, Texas and the United States.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 21st, says: "We understand that the despatches received on Monday last, at Washington immediately after the adjournment of Congress by the messenger to Mexico, Mr. Thompson, were in a course of translation, when most of the members left Washington. We learn in general that the first impression upon Santa Anna on the arrival of Mr. T., was decidedly friendly, but that his tone somewhat changed afterwards, yet that his last despatches spoke of entrusting to Almonte, the settlement of boundary, which involve the whole question, and that there was nothing like a menace of war, as had been stated in the New Orleans papers.

We understand indeed, from authority on which we place every reliance, that if the treaty had been ratified by the Senate, not a word of objection would have been said by Mexico, but that the boundary would have been amicably adjusted, and a most satisfactory arrangement made in regard to the Pacific boundary, &c. The "golden moment" may not have been absolutely lost, but it will require great firmness on the part of our people in public manifestation of their attachment to Texas, to defeat the designs of Great Britain."

## GOV. KING ARRESTED.

The Boston Democrat says:—We learn from Providence, that Samuel Ward King, the charter Governor of Rhode Island, who made war upon the people of that State for endeavoring to establish an American constitution instead of the British charter, was last week arrested on a warrant charging him with feloniously stealing and embezzling \$50,000 of the funds of the Rhode Island Agricultural Bank. He was arrested by Sheriff Potter, and taken before Judge Staples for examination. This is the man whom the whig party throughout the country have been lauding for his patriotism while Governor under the Algerine charter, and contrast him with Thomas W. Dorr.—Balt. Republican.

12,896 emigrants arrived at New York in the month of June.

From the Southern Reformer.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

Daniel O'Connell—Emperor of Russia—Sugar—Cotton—Emperor of Morocco and France—Louis Philippe—Mr. King.

Our dates from Liverpool are to the 19th ult. We find that the imprisonment of Daniel O'Connell has occasioned a sudden and large increase in the repeal rents. The returns have advanced from hundreds to thousands. For the week ending the 12th ult. three thousand guineas had been received. The trial of his appeal to the house of lords was to have been opened on the 4th of July. For some time, the judges in O'Connell's case considered that they should be prevented from going their summer circuits until the decision of the house of lords, but the chancellor decided that the circuits have not been postponed.

We learn that the emperor of Russia, after spending several thousand pounds in presents to the English people, and basking in the splendor of the English nobility, has returned to his dominions. The duke of Wellington reviewed the British troops in Windsor park to the great delight of the Russian monarch.

A strong attempt is making to reduce the duty on sugar. The stock of American cotton on hand is less by upwards of 60,000 bales, the same period of the last year, while prices are at least a penny lower.

The emperor of Morocco has proclaimed a holy war against France. France, in retaliating, it is believed, will acquire possession of the most fertile part of the coast, and, at the same time, gain a footing upon one side of the straits of Gibraltar. The prince de Joinville is sent against Morocco.

The following is a translation from the National:

Louis Philippe gave a splendid fete at Versailles on the 8th inst., to 1,500 of the expositors of national industry. The guests assembled at 1 past 5 in the picture gallery of the museum, and were allowed an hour and a half to view its treasures. At 7 o'clock the doors of the theatre were thrown open, and all were admitted without distinction of places, the simple mechanic in many places occupy the boxes, while the peer of France was glad to take refuge in the pit. The king, queen, and royal family, all the ministers, with the exception of Marshal Solt, a great number of the members of both chambers, with other functionaries were present on the occasion. Our minister plenipotentiary, Mr. King, had arrived at Paris.

TREATY WITH FRANCE.—A treaty has been concluded by France and the United States for the surrender of criminals. It does not recognize any political crime. The terms are 1st, "criminals escaping from one country into the other, shall be given up, when demanded by the respective diplomatic agents, provided that facts of the crime shall be so established, that the laws of the country, in which the fugitive or person so accused shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been there committed," 2d, "Murder, (comprehending that designated in the French penal code by the terms assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning, or with an attempt to murder or with rape, or with forgery, or with arson, or with embezzlement by public officers, when the same is punishable with infamous punishment." The executive is to make surrenders on the part of the United States, and the keeper of the seals, on the part of France. Of course the treaty will not apply to crimes committed anterior to its ratification.—Reformer.

"Law and Order."—The Late Gov. King.—While Gov. Dorr was accused of a desire to plunder the banks of the State, it seems that Governor King is accused of being actively engaged in the plunder of the banks under his charge. We presume no mention will be made of this little fact in the law and order prints.—Providence Herald.

A man "out west" was terribly trounced by his wife because he took his cap, overcoat, and boots out of her bustle, just as she wanted to put it on. It is to be presumed, that he'll not meddle with it again.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE CENTRAL JOURNAL.

IT is usual in issuing a prospectus of this kind, to present to the public a brief outline of the course we intend to pursue. The undersigned Proprietor and Publisher, does not intend that it shall be what is usually termed a partizan paper, although so far as its editorial columns are concerned, it will be the advocate of what are believed to be the great essential, and conservative principles of Democracy.

The paper will be exclusively devoted to politics, and literary scientific or moral essays, and giving the current news of the day. Its columns will be open to any well written and respectful communications which may express sentiments different from those entertained by the Publisher. But no communications or articles involving religious or sectarian opinions, or theological controversies, will be admitted.

TERMS:—The "CENTRAL JOURNAL" is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance, or Two Dollars and fifty cents, if paid within six months, or Three Dollars, if not paid before the expiration of the year.

WILLIAM B. HARPER.

Kosciusko, Mi. July 6, 1844.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CAVALRY ORDER.



ALL those belonging to the "ATTALA CAVALRY," are hereby ordered to be and appear at this place on Saturday the 10th day of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of parade, &c.

By order of

CAPT. SANDERS.

A. DAVIS, O. S.

Kosciusko, July 27th, 1844;—5-1t

## JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to do at this office, and at the very shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, all kinds of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING, which may be entrusted to us—comprising the following:

Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Professional Cards, Tavern Rates, &c., &c., &c.

## BLANKS,

Sheriff's, Clerk's, Justice's & Constable's BLANKS, kept constantly on hand, and offered at the most liberal terms. Kosciusko, August, 2d, 1844;—5

## J. S. GLENDENIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR

At Law,

KOSCIUSKO, MISSISSIPPI.

WILL practice in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties. July 6, 1844;—1-tf

## See Here!

PERSONS wishing to purchase any of the following named articles, will find it to their interest to call on

## P. M. SCOTT & CO.

Flour superfine, per bbl., \$6 50 cts.  
Lard, " lb 0 8 "  
Bacon, " " 0 6 "  
Whiskey, first quality, per gal. 0 35 "  
Coffee, Havana Green, per lb., 0 124 "  
Sugar, Brown, " " 0 10 "  
Tobacco, " " 0 15 to 50  
Salt, Liverpool, per sack, 4 to 4 50  
Soap, per lb. 0 15 to 16  
Rice, " " 0 6 to 8  
Molasses, per gal. 0 45 to 50  
Nails, per lb. 0 8 to 10  
Cigars, Spanish, cheap.  
The citizens of Attala, is respectfully invited to give us a call.

P. M. SCOTT & CO.

Kosciusko, July 6, 1844;—1 tf

## D. BARRETT, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR

At Law,

KOSCIUSKO, MISSISSIPPI,

July 6, 1844;—1-tf